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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

SAN FRANCISCO TECHNOLOGY, INC.,
Plaintiff,
v.
THE DIAL CORPORATION,
Defendant.

Case Number 5:10-cv-04986-JF/PSG
**ORDER¹ GRANTING MOTION TO
DISMISS WITH LEAVE TO AMEND**
[Re: Docket No. 11]

Plaintiff San Francisco Technology, Inc. (“SF Tech”) filed the instant action on March 5, 2010, alleging violation of the False Marking Statute, 35 U.S.C. § 292, by Defendant The Dial Corporation (“Dial”).² Dial moves to dismiss for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) and for failure to state a claim pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). The Court heard oral argument on January 20, 2010. For the reasons discussed below, the motion to dismiss will be granted, with leave to amend.

¹ This disposition is not designated for publication in the official reports.

² Originally, SF Tech brought this action against Dial and twenty wholly-unrelated companies in *San Francisco Technology, Inc. v. Glad Products Co., et al.*, 10-cv-00966-JF/PVT. However, the parties later stipulated to sever all claims brought against Dial. Stipulation and Order Severing Claims Against the Dial Corporation, Filed November 1, 2010, Dkt. 2.

I. BACKGROUND

SF Tech is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in San Jose, California. Compl. ¶ 2. Dial allegedly makes and sells products that have been marked with one or more expired patents. *Id.* ¶¶ 79-82. Specifically, SF Tech claims upon information and belief that Dial “marks its products with patents to induce the public to believe that each such product is protected by each patent listed and with knowledge that nothing is protected by an expired patent.” *Id.* ¶ 82. Additionally, it alleges that Dial falsely marks these articles with intent to deceive the public. *Id.* SF Tech brings this action as a *qui tam* proceeding to recover civil fines on behalf of the United States Government.³

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Dismissal under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) “is appropriate only where the complaint lacks a cognizable legal theory or sufficient facts to support a cognizable legal theory.” *Mendiondo v. Centinela Hosp. Med. Ctr.*, 521 F.3d 1097, 1104 (9th Cir. 2008). For purposes of a motion to dismiss, the plaintiff’s allegations are taken as true, and the court must construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Jenkins v. McKeithen*, 395 U.S. 411, 421 (1969). At the same time, “[w]hile a complaint attacked by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not need detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (internal citations omitted). Thus, a court need not accept as true conclusory allegations, unreasonable inferences, legal characterizations, or unwarranted deductions of fact contained in the complaint. *Clegg v. Cult Awareness Network*, 18 F.3d 752, 754-755 (9th Cir. 1994).

As the Supreme Court recently has clarified, a court must determine whether the well-pleaded facts in the complaint “*plausibly* give rise to an entitlement to relief.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1950 (2009) (emphasis added). “[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has

³ 35 U.S.C. § 292(b) authorizes a private individual to file *qui tam* civil action with damages to be shared equally by the plaintiff and the United States.

1 not ‘show[n]’—‘that the pleader is entitled to relief.’” *Id.* (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)). Leave
 2 to amend must be granted unless it is clear that the complaint’s deficiencies cannot be cured by
 3 amendment. *Lucas v. Dep’t of Corrs.*, 66 F.3d 245, 248 (9th Cir. 1995). When amendment
 4 would be futile, however, dismissal may be ordered with prejudice. *Dumas v. Kipp*, 90 F.3d 386,
 5 393 (9th Cir. 1996).

6 III. ANALYSIS

7 A. Constitutionality of *Qui Tam* Actions Under 35 U.S.C. § 292

8 Dial argues in part that the instant action should be dismissed for lack of subject-matter
 9 jurisdiction because the False Marking Statute violates the Appointments and Take Care Clauses
 10 of the Constitution.⁴ It contends that 35 U.S.C. § 292(b) unconstitutionally permits relators to
 11 sue on behalf of the Government without appointment or pre-approval by the Executive Branch,
 12 thus violating the requirement of the Appointments Clause that “officers of the United States” be
 13 appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. U.S. Const. art. II, § 2, cl.
 14 2. Likewise, it argues that § 292(b) undermines the President’s obligation to “take Care that the
 15 Laws be faithfully executed” by vesting Executive Branch power in a private citizen without
 16 “sufficient control over the [relator] to ensure that the President is able to perform his
 17 constitutionally assigned duties.” U.S. Const. art II, § 3; *Morrison v. Olson*, 487 U.S. 654, 696
 18 (1988) (upholding independent counsel statute based on adequacy of control mechanisms).

19 The United States seeks to intervene for the purpose of defending the constitutionality of
 20 35 U.S.C. § 292.⁵ United States of America Motion for Certification and Leave to Intervene,
 21 Dkt. 20. However, a court need not “decide constitutional questions where other grounds are
 22 available and dispositive of the issues of the case.” *See, e.g., Northwest Austin Mun. Utility Dist.*
 23 *No. One v. Holder*, 129 S.Ct. 2504, 2506 (2009); *Hurd v. Hodge*, 334 U.S. 24, 31 (1948).

24

25 ⁴ In accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.1(a), Dial has filed notice of its constitutional
 26 challenge with the Attorney General of the United States. The Dial Corporation’s Rule 5.1
 27 Notice of Constitutional Challenge to 35 U.S.C. § 292, Dkt. 14.

28 ⁵ The Court concludes that this motion is appropriate for determination without oral
 argument and will vacate the hearing date of March 18, 2011. *See* Civ. L.R. 7-1(b).

1 Because it concludes that SF Tech's claims are subject to dismissal on other bases, the Court
 2 need not decide the constitutional issues presented here, at least at the present time.
 3 Accordingly, the motion to intervene will be terminated without prejudice.

4 **B. Sufficiency of the Pleadings**

5 **1. Applicability of Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) to False Marking Claims**

6 Dial argues that SF Tech has failed to allege fraud in accordance with the heightened
 7 pleading requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). It asserts correctly that proof of an "intent to
 8 deceive" is a required element of claims brought under § 292. *See Forest Group v. Bon Tool*
 9 *Co.*, 590 F. 3d 1295, 1300 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (indicating that a false marking claim has two
 10 elements: (1) the false marking of an unpatented article, and (2) intent to deceive the public).
 11 The Federal Circuit has explained that intent to deceive exists when an individual acts with
 12 knowledge that "what it is saying is not so and consequently that the recipient of its saying will
 13 be misled into thinking that the statement is true." *Clontech Labs., Inc. v. Invitrogen Corp.*, 406
 14 F.3d 1347, 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2005). Moreover, it has held that, "[b]ecause [35 U.S.C. § 292]
 15 requires that the false mark be affixed and displayed 'for the purpose of deceiving the public,' a
 16 purpose of deceit, rather than simply knowledge that a statement is false is required." *Pequignot*
 17 *v. Solo Cup Co.*, 608 F.3d 1356, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2010). Based on these statutory interpretations,
 18 Dial maintains that false marking claims sound in fraud and thus are subject to greater scrutiny
 19 under Rule 9(b).

20 Subsequent to oral argument on the instant motion, the Federal Circuit confirmed that
 21 false marking claims indeed are subject to Rule 9(b)'s particularity requirement. *In re BP*
 22 *Lubricants USA, Inc.*, Case No. Misc. 2010-960, 2011 WL 873147, at *1 (Fed. Cir. March 15,
 23 2011). The court held expressly that "[p]ermitting a false marking complaint to proceed without
 24 meeting the particularity requirement of Rule 9(b) would sanction discovery and adjudication for
 25 claims that do little more than speculate that the defendant engaged in more than negligent
 26 action." *Id.* at *2. Accordingly, this Court must determine whether SF Tech has met the
 27 pleading requirements of Rule 9(b).

1 **2. Whether SF Tech Has Alleged Fraud With Sufficient Particularity**

2 Rule 9(b) requires that “[i]n all averments of fraud . . . the circumstances constituting
 3 fraud . . . shall be stated with particularity.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). The plaintiff must state “the
 4 who, what, when, where, and how of the misconduct charged.” *Kearns v. Ford Motor Co.*, 567
 5 F.3d 1120, 1124 (9th Cir. 2009). The particularized pleading requirement of Rule 9(b) may be
 6 relaxed when “the facts constituting the circumstances of the alleged fraud are peculiarly within
 7 the defendant’s knowledge or are readily obtainable by him.” *Neubronner v. Milken*, 6 F.3d 666,
 8 672 (9th Cir. 1993). However, “a plaintiff who makes allegations on information and belief
 9 must state the factual basis for the belief.” *Id.* (citing *Wool v. Tandem Computers Inc.*, 818 F.2d
 10 1433, 1439 (9th Cir. 1987); *Moore v. Kayport Package Express, Inc.*, 885 F.2d 531, 540 (9th
 11 Cir. 1989); *DiVittorio v. Equidyne Extractive Industries, Inc.*, 822 F.2d 1242, 1247-48 (2d
 12 Cir. 1987); *In re Worlds of Wonder Securities Litigation*, 694 F.Supp. 1427, 1433 (N.D.
 13 Cal. 1988)). Similarly, although Rule 9(b) permits knowledge and intent to be pled in general
 14 terms, a plaintiff still must “allege sufficient underlying facts from which a court may reasonably
 15 infer that a party acted with the requisite state of mind.” *Exergen Corp. v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*,
 16 575 F.3d 1312, 1327 (Fed. Cir. 2009).

17 SF Tech points to a recent decision from the Northern District of Illinois in which similar
 18 allegations made by SF Tech were found sufficient under this heightened standard. *San
 19 Francisco Technology, Inc. v. Sunstar Americas, Inc.*, No. 10 C 5000, 2011 WL 291168 (N.D.
 20 Ill. Jan. 27, 2011). In *Sunstar*, the court held that Rule 9(b)’s “who, what, when, where, how”
 21 test was met by SF Tech’s identification of (1) the false marking actor; (2) the alleged false
 22 marking itself; (3) the date of false marking; (4) the location of product distribution; and (5) the
 23 method of falsely marking products with expired patents. *Id.*

24 However, even if such allegations were sufficient with respect to the existence of false
 25 marking here, they fail to show that Dial acted with the requisite intent to deceive. SF Tech
 26 argues that it can satisfy its burden with respect to intent simply by alleging facts showing that
 27 the Dial lacked a reasonable belief that the articles in question were covered by a non-expired
 28 patent. Indeed, it has alleged that Dial chose to mark its products falsely each time expired

1 patents were included on new packaging. Compl. ¶ 81. However, *BP Lubricants* expressly
 2 rejects the notion that a relator may plead knowledge merely by asserting that the defendant
 3 should have known that a patent has expired. 2011 WL 873147, at *4. The court explained that
 4 “[i]ntent to deceive, while subjective in nature, is established in law by objective criteria.” *Id.* at
 5 *3 (quoting *Clontech*, 406 F.3d at 1352).

6 The instant complaint fails to allege that Dial knew that the patents at issue had expired.
 7 Its barebones allegations state only that Dial had “knowledge that nothing is protected by an
 8 expired patent” and that Dial “falsely marked its products with intent to deceive the public.”
 9 Compl. ¶ 82. The complaint does not set forth the factual basis upon which these conclusory
 10 allegations are premised.

11 At oral argument, SF Tech nonetheless claimed that its allegations should suffice because
 12 only a manufacturer or whistleblower truly knows the intent behind such markings. However,
 13 there are several ways in which intent may be alleged without requiring relators to plead facts
 14 that are solely within the knowledge of defendants. For example, a relator could allege that a
 15 defendant has leveraged its patent through public advertising in an attempt to influence
 16 consumers or knowingly has asserted its expired patents against competitors. *See also BP*
 17 *Lubricants*, 2011 WL 873147, at *4 (pointing to arguments made by the United States as amicus
 18 curiae which urged the Court to require more specificity in allegations of intent). At most, SF
 19 Tech’s current allegations suggest that Dial may have been negligent in keeping products with
 20 expired patents on the shelf.

21 **C. Constitutionality of the Relief Requested**

22 Dial contends that the relief requested by SF Tech constitutes an excessive fine in
 23 violation of the Eighth Amendment. In response, SF Tech asserts that “Eighth Amendment
 24 challenges are generally not ripe until the imposition, or immediately impending imposition, of a
 25 challenged punishment or fine.” *Cheffer v. Reno*, 55 F.3d 1517, 1523 (11th Cir. 1995). Because
 26 the Court has not yet imposed a fine or even concluded that Dial has violated 35 U.S.C.
 27 § 292, this issue is not ripe for determination.

28

D. Request for Stay

Dial also requests that the Court stay the instant proceedings pending the enactment of federal legislation that retroactively could alter the standing requirements for *qui tam* relators seeking to bring false marking actions.⁶ Currently, bi-partisan bills are pending in the House of Representatives and Senate that would restrict standing to competitors only. *See H.R. 4954, H.R. 6352.* However, there is no indication that passage of the legislation is imminent. Moreover, the unpredictability of the legislative process counsels against the imposition of a stay.

IV. ORDER

Because SF Tech has failed to allege its claims with sufficient particularity, the motion to dismiss will be GRANTED, WITH LEAVE TO AMEND. The motion for certification and leave to intervene will be terminated without prejudice. The Court has not considered SF Tech's request for judicial notice in reaching the conclusions herein. Any amended pleading shall be filed within thirty (30) days from the date of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: March 17, 2011


JEREMY FOGEL
United States District Judge

⁶ Dial requested also that the Court stay the instant proceedings pending the Federal Circuit's resolution of *In re BP Lubricants*. As the court already has issued a ruling in that matter, this argument is moot.